Table 3-5 (Continued)

SPECIES EVALUATED FOR COVERAGE UNDER THE MSCP

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME STATUS (Federal/State)[1]	CONSERVED[2] (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	POTENTIALLY IMPACTED/ DEVELOPED (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	GENERAL BASIS FOR ANALYSIS OF COVERAGE	MONITORING METHOD(S) (MONITORING PLAN AND/OR MANAGEMENT PLANS/ DIRECTIVES)	MEETS STATE & FEDERAL TAKE AUTHORIZATION STANDARDS
Haliaeetus leucocephalus Bald eagle FT/CE	89% of potential foraging habitat (wetlands, 5,719± acres), 68% of freshwater marsh, 92% of open water. In addition, foraging opportunities on 100,000+ acres will be conserved.	11% of potential foraging habitat (wetlands, 692± acres) - wetlands are subject to no net loss of function and value and 404(b)1 guidelines	Preserve design/landscape level	Monitoring Plan - Habitat Based	YES
DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED This species will be covered by the MSCP because 89% of its potential foraging habitat (open water and freshwater marsh) will be conserved. Bald eagles are a rare winter visitor which require perching and roosting sites adjacent to open water and marshes. Participating jurisdictions' guidelines and ordinances and state and federal wetland regulations will provide additional habitat protection resulting in no net loss of wetlands.					
Circus cyaneus Northern harrier /SSC	42% of potential nesting habitat (12,000± acres) - 93% of saltmarsh, 68% of freshwater marsh, and 38% of grasslands - 85,000± acres of potential foraging habitat	58% of potential nesting habitat (16,300± acres) - wetlands are subject to no net loss of function and value and 404(b)1 guidelines	Preserve design/landscape level with site-specific consideration(s)/ management	Monitoring Plan - Habitat Based and Management Plans/Directives (nest sites)	YES

Table 3-5 (Continued)

SPECIES EVALUATED FOR COVERAGE UNDER THE MSCP

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME STATUS (Federal/State)[1]	CONSERVED[2] (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	POTENTIALLY IMPACTED/ DEVELOPED (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	GENERAL BASIS FOR ANALYSIS OF COVERAGE	MONITORING METHOD(S) (MONITORING PLAN AND/OR MANAGEMENT PLANS/ DIRECTIVES)	MEETS STATE & FEDERAL TAKE AUTHORIZATION STANDARDS

DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED

This species is an uncommon migrant, winter visitor, and rare summer resident/breeder. This species will be covered by the MSCP because 42% of its potential nesting habitat and 85,000± acres of its potential foraging habitat will be conserved. The plan will not adversely affect the species' long-term survival.

Notes: Harriers tolerate patchiness in their habitat, exhibit nest area fidelity, and forage within 4 miles of their nests. Additional conservation of grassland habitats should be a priority and one of the primary factors in the design of preserves in the major amendment areas. Participating jurisdictions' guidelines and ordinances and state and federal wetland regulations will provide additional habitat protection resulting in no net loss of wetlands. Active nesting areas include:

Tijuana River Valley - The City of San Diego Subarea Plan includes conservation of two known nesting sites in the Tijuana River Valley and maintenance of some agricultural lands (available for foraging harriers) within the Tijuana River Valley Regional Park. The Tijuana National Estuarine Sanctuary will continue to enhance marshlands and manage for nesting harriers. Some existing grasslands and agricultural lands at the outer limits of the foraging distance for nesting harriers will be developed. With the addition of over 4,000 acres of agricultural and disturbed lands to the City of San Diego's preserve (in comparison with the March 1995 preserve design), adequate foraging areas within this area are conserved. Food production for harriers on preserve lands can be enhanced.

South San Diego Bay/Sweetwater Marsh - The City of San Diego Subarea Plan includes conservation of one known nesting site in the Sweetwater Marsh area. All nesting and foraging habitat within 4 miles of the known nesting site will be conserved. Upland habitat enhancement opportunities exist at the D Street fill area.

Proctor Valley - Proctor Valley includes a historical nesting location (1970s). Over 80% of the Proctor Valley area will be conserved, with most of the development occurring in the upper portion of the valley, away from the more likely nesting areas.

Conditions: Area-specific management directives must: (1) manage agricultural and disturbed lands (which become part of the preserve) within 4 miles of nesting habitat to provide foraging habitat; (2) include an impact avoidance area (900 feet or maximum possible within the preserve) around active nests; and (3) include measures for maintaining winter foraging habitat in preserve areas in Proctor Valley, around Sweetwater Reservoir, San Miguel Ranch, Otay Ranch east of Wueste Road, Lake Hodges, and San Pasqual Valley. The preserve management coordination group shall coordinate efforts to manage for wintering northern harriers' foraging habitat within the MSCP preserve.

Table 3-5 (Continued)

SPECIES EVALUATED FOR COVERAGE UNDER THE MSCP

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME STATUS (Federal/State)[1]	CONSERVED[2] (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	POTENTIALLY IMPACTED/ DEVELOPED (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	GENERAL BASIS FOR ANALYSIS OF COVERAGE	MONITORING METHOD(S) (MONITORING PLAN AND/OR MANAGEMENT PLANS/ DIRECTIVES)	MEETS STATE & FEDERAL TAKE AUTHORIZATION STANDARDS
Accipiter cooperii Cooper's hawk /SSC	59% of potential foraging habitat (133,400± acres) (47% of oak woodland, 58% of oak riparian, 64% of coastal sage scrub, 54% of chaparral, 44% of coastal sage scrub/chaparral - 57% of known localities) and 52% (5,705± acres) of potential nesting habitat (58% of oak riparian and 47% of oak woodland)	41% of potential foraging (93,900± acres) and 48% of potential nesting habitat (5,200± acres)	Preserve design/landscape level with site-specific consideration(s)/ management	Monitoring Plan - Habitat Based and Management Plans/Directives (site-specific nest territories)	YES

DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED

This species will be covered by the MSCP because 59% of potential foraging habitat, 52% of potential nesting habitat, and 57% of known occurrences will be conserved.

Conditions: In the design of future projects within the Metro-Lakeside-Jamul segment, preserve areas shall conserve patches of oak woodland and oak riparian forest of adequate size for nesting and foraging habitat. Area-specific management directives must include 300-foot impact avoidance areas around active nests and minimization of disturbance in oak woodlands and oak riparian forests.[4]

Table 3-5 (Continued)

SPECIES EVALUATED FOR COVERAGE UNDER THE MSCP

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME STATUS (Federal/State)[1]	CONSERVED[2] (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	POTENTIALLY IMPACTED/ DEVELOPED (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	GENERAL BASIS FOR ANALYSIS OF COVERAGE	MONITORING METHOD(S) (MONITORING PLAN AND/OR MANAGEMENT PLANS/ DIRECTIVES)	MEETS STATE & FEDERAL TAKE AUTHORIZATION STANDARDS
Buteo swainsoni Swainson's hawk /CT	22% of foraging habitat (11,600± acres) - 38% of grassland, 6% of agricultural fields	78% of foraging habitat (42,000± acres)	Preserve design/landscape level	Monitoring Plan - Habitat Based (10 grassland locations)	YES
DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED This species is an extremely rare visitor during migration which forages in grasslands and agricultural fields. This species will be covered by the MSCP because more than 11,000 acres of potential foraging habitat will be conserved. **Notes:** The plan will not adversely affect the species' long-term survival. Additional conservation of grassland habitats should be a priority and one of the primary factors in the design of preserves in the major amendment areas. This species is a rare migrant through the area.					
Buteo regalis Ferruginous hawk FSC*/SSC	22% of foraging habitat (11,600± acres) - 38% of grassland, 6% of agricultural fields	78% of foraging habitat (42,000± acres)	Preserve design/landscape level	Monitoring Plan - Habitat Based (10 grassland locations)	YES
DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED This species will be covered because 11,600± acres of potential foraging habitat will be conserved. This species is an uncommon winter visitor which forages in grasslands and agricultural fields. **Notes:** The plan will not adversely affect the species' long-term survival. Additional conservation of grassland habitats should be a priority and one of the primary factors in the design of preserves in the major amendment areas. This species is not known to nest within the MSCP study area.					

Table 3-5 (Continued)

SPECIES EVALUATED FOR COVERAGE UNDER THE MSCP

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME STATUS (Federal/State)[1]	CONSERVED[2] (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	POTENTIALLY IMPACTED/ DEVELOPED (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	GENERAL BASIS FOR ANALYSIS OF COVERAGE	MONITORING METHOD(S) (MONITORING PLAN AND/OR MANAGEMENT PLANS/ DIRECTIVES)	MEETS STATE & FEDERAL TAKE AUTHORIZATION STANDARDS
Aquila chrysaetos Golden eagle BEPA/SSC	53% of potential foraging/nesting habitat (coastal sage scrub, chaparral, grassland and oak woodland) (139,000± acres) - large blocks of habitat conserved in the eastern portion of the plan area where active nesting territories exist. Of the 11 active nesting territories (based on information from the Golden Eagle Survey Project, San Diego) which are fully or partially within the MSCP plan area, 7 nesting territories should remain viable.	Viability of 4 of the 11 active nesting territories (partially or fully within the plan area)	Preserve design/landscape level with site-specific consideration(s)/ management	Monitoring Plan - Habitat Based and Management Plans/Directives (site-specific nest territories)	YES

Table 3-5 (Continued)

SPECIES EVALUATED FOR COVERAGE UNDER THE MSCP

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME STATUS (Federal/State)[1]	CONSERVED[2] (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	POTENTIALLY IMPACTED/ DEVELOPED (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	GENERAL BASIS FOR ANALYSIS OF COVERAGE	MONITORING METHOD(S) (MONITORING PLAN AND/OR MANAGEMENT PLANS/ DIRECTIVES)	MEETS STATE & FEDERAL TAKE AUTHORIZATION STANDARDS

DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED

This species will be covered by the MSCP because 53% of potential foraging and nesting habitat will be conserved. Local populations are not critical to, and the plan will not adversely affect, the species' long-term survival.

Notes: Fourteen active nesting territories occur primarily outside of the MSCP area (east and northeast of the plan area). Plans developed for these areas should include measures to conserve adequate habitat to maintain their viability. The following is an analysis of the plan's effects on each nesting territory within the MSCP study area:

1. Rancho San Diego- development under the plan will result in <10% loss of habitat in the nesting territory; nesting territory should remain viable.
2. East Otay Mountain- development under the plan will result in <5% loss of habitat in the nesting territory; nesting territory should remain viable.
3. Sequan Peak- between 30% and 40% of the habitat in the nesting territory could be developed; the nesting territory may not remain viable, but the steepness of the areas that could be developed may preclude enough development to keep the territory viable.
4. Loveland Reservoir- development under the plan will result in <20% loss of habitat in the nesting territory; nesting territory should remain viable.
5. Lake Jennings- between 40% and 60% of the habitat in the nesting territory could be developed under the plan; the nesting territory may not remain viable.
6. El Capitan- development under the plan will result in <15% loss of habitat within the nesting territory; the territory should remain viable.
7. San Vicente Reservoir- development under the plan will result in <30% of the high quality golden eagle habitat being developed, although low quality habitat (steep chaparral) could be developed, resulting in greater habitat loss within the nesting territory (although high density development is not likely to occur because of the steep slopes); the nesting territory may not be viable.

8 and 9. San Pasqual (two nesting territories)- development under the plan will result in <20% loss of habitat in the nesting territory; both nesting territories should remain viable.

10. Santee- development under the plan could result in 30%-40% loss of habitat in the nesting territory; nesting territory may not remain viable, although a significant amount of foraging habitat (Miramar and Mission Trails) occurs just outside of the territory and within normal foraging distances.
11. Lake Hodges- development under the plan will result in <20% loss of habitat in the nesting territory; nesting territory should remain viable.

Conditions: Area-specific management directives for areas with nest sites must include measures to avoid human disturbance while the nest is active, including establishing a 4,000-foot disturbance avoidance area within preserve lands.[4] Area-specific management directives must also include monitoring of nest sites to determine use/success.

Table 3-5 (Continued)

SPECIES EVALUATED FOR COVERAGE UNDER THE MSCP

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME STATUS (Federal/State)[1]	CONSERVED[2] (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	POTENTIALLY IMPACTED/ DEVELOPED (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	GENERAL BASIS FOR ANALYSIS OF COVERAGE	MONITORING METHOD(S) (MONITORING PLAN AND/OR MANAGEMENT PLANS/ DIRECTIVES)	MEETS STATE & FEDERAL TAKE AUTHORIZATION STANDARDS
Falco peregrinus anatum American peregrine falcon FE/CE	61% of historic nesting sites - 58% of foraging habitat (89,400± acres) - 93% southern coastal saltmarsh, 99% of saltpan, 68% of freshwater marsh, 92% of open water, 88% of natural flood channel, 64% of coastal sage scrub, 38% of grassland	39% of foraging habitat (57,000± acres) - wetlands are subject to no net loss of function and value and 404(b)1 guidelines	Preserve design/landscape level	Monitoring Plan - Habitat Based	YES
DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED This species will be covered by the MSCP because more than 89,000 acres of potential foraging habitat will be conserved. **Notes:** This species has very low population numbers in the county, being primarily a rare fall and winter visitor. All three nest sites occur outside of the MHPA: one on Coronado Bridge, one on a crane in Port Authority jurisdiction, and one on Pt. Loma federal lands. Participating jurisdictions' guidelines and ordinances and state and federal wetland regulations will provide additional habitat protection resulting in no net loss of wetlands.					
Rallus longirostris levipes Light-footed clapper rail FE/CE	93% of potential habitat (1,700± acres of southern coastal saltmarsh)	7% of potential habitat (120± acres) - wetlands are subject to no net loss of function and value and 404(b)1 guidelines	Site-specific preserve design and special measures/management	Management Plans/Directives	YES

Table 3-5 (Continued)

SPECIES EVALUATED FOR COVERAGE UNDER THE MSCP

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME STATUS (Federal/State)[1]	CONSERVED[2] (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	POTENTIALLY IMPACTED/ DEVELOPED (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	GENERAL BASIS FOR ANALYSIS OF COVERAGE	MONITORING METHOD(S) (MONITORING PLAN AND/OR MANAGEMENT PLANS/ DIRECTIVES)	MEETS STATE & FEDERAL TAKE AUTHORIZATION STANDARDS
DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED This species will be covered by the MSCP because 93% of its habitat will be conserved. **Notes:** Additional important habitat is found on military lands (Silver Strand) which are not included as part of the MSCP. Participating jurisdictions' guidelines and ordinances and state and federal wetland regulations will provide additional habitat protection resulting in no net loss of wetlands. **Conditions:** Area-specific management directives must include active management of wetlands to ensure a healthy tidal saltmarsh environment and specific measures to protect against detrimental edge effects to this species.[4]					
Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus Western snowy plover FT/SSC	93% of potential habitat (650± acres) - 99% of saltpan, 90-95% of beach outside of intensively used recreational beaches	7% of potential habitat (46± acres) - wetlands are subject to no net loss of function and value and 404(b)1 guidelines	Preserve design/landscape level with site-specific consideration(s)/ management	Area-specific Management Directives	YES
DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED This species will be covered by the MSCP because 93% of its potential habitat will be conserved. All breeding activity of western snowy plovers in the county occurs in saltpan habitat. No new development of beaches is authorized, which will result in 90-95% conservation of beach habitat that is outside of intensively used beach areas. **Notes:** Additional important habitat is found on military lands (Silver Strand) which are not part of the MSCP. Participating jurisdictions' guidelines and ordinances and state and federal wetland regulations will provide additional habitat protection resulting in no net loss of wetlands. **Conditions:** Area-specific management directives must include protection of nesting sites from human disturbance during the reproductive season and specific measures to protect against detrimental edge effects to this species.[4] Incidental take (during the breeding season) associated with maintenance/removal of levees/dikes is not authorized except as specifically approved on a case-by-case basis by the wildlife agencies.					

Table 3-5 (Continued)

SPECIES EVALUATED FOR COVERAGE UNDER THE MSCP

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME STATUS (Federal/State)[1]	CONSERVED[2] (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	POTENTIALLY IMPACTED/ DEVELOPED (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	GENERAL BASIS FOR ANALYSIS OF COVERAGE	MONITORING METHOD(S) (MONITORING PLAN AND/OR MANAGEMENT PLANS/ DIRECTIVES)	MEETS STATE & FEDERAL TAKE AUTHORIZATION STANDARDS
Charadrius montanus Mountain plover C/SSC	22% of potential foraging habitat (11,600± acres) - 38% of grassland, 6% of agricultural fields	78% of potential foraging habitat (41,100± acres)	Preserve design/landscape level	Monitoring Plan - Habitat Based	YES
DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED This species will be covered by the MSCP because over 11,000 acres of potential foraging habitat will be conserved. The plan will not adversely affect the species' long-term survival. **Notes:** This species is an uncommon winter visitor (primarily in the Tijuana River Valley) that forages in grasslands and agricultural fields. The MSCP conservation requirement for the Tijuana River Valley area is primarily 94%, with a small area identified as 75%. **Conditions:** Area-specific management directives for the Tijuana River Valley should specifically address the habitat requirements for this species.[4]					
Numenius americanus Long-billed curlew FSC*/SSC	24% of potential foraging habitat (13,500± acres) - 93% of southern coastal saltmarsh, 99% of saltpan, 38% of grassland, 6% of agricultural fields	76% of potential foraging habitat (42,800± acres) - wetlands are subject to no net loss of function and value and 404(b)1 guidelines	Preserve design/landscape level	Monitoring Plan - Habitat Based	YES

Table 3-5 (Continued)

SPECIES EVALUATED FOR COVERAGE UNDER THE MSCP

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME STATUS (Federal/State)[1]	CONSERVED[2] (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	POTENTIALLY IMPACTED/ DEVELOPED (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	GENERAL BASIS FOR ANALYSIS OF COVERAGE	MONITORING METHOD(S) (MONITORING PLAN AND/OR MANAGEMENT PLANS/ DIRECTIVES)	MEETS STATE & FEDERAL TAKE AUTHORIZATION STANDARDS
DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED This species is a fairly common migrant and winter visitor. **Notes:** This species will be covered by the MSCP because more than 13,500 acres of potential foraging habitat will be conserved. The plan will not adversely affect the species' long-term survival. Additional conservation of grassland habitats should be a priority and one of the primary factors in the design of preserves in the major amendment areas. Additional habitat occurs on military lands (Silver Strand, San Diego Bay) which are not part of the MSCP. Participating jurisdictions' guidelines and ordinances and state and federal wetland regulations will provide additional habitat protection resulting in no net loss of wetlands.					
Sterna elegans Elegant tern FSC*/SSC	93% of potential habitat (650± acres) - 99% of saltpan, 90-95% of beach outside of intensively used recreational beaches	7% of potential habitat (46± acres) - wetlands are subject to no net loss of function and value and 404(b)1 guidelines	Preserve design/landscape level with site-specific consideration(s)/ management	Area-specific Management Directives	YES
DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED This species will be covered by the MSCP because 93% of its potential habitat will be conserved. **Notes:** All breeding activity of elegant terns in the county occurs in saltpan habitat. No new development of beaches is authorized, which will result in 90-95% protection of beach habitat that is outside of intensively used beach areas. Additional important foraging habitat (bay waters) is under the jurisdiction of the Port Authority and military and is not part of the MSCP. Participating jurisdictions' guidelines and ordinances and state and federal wetland regulations will provide additional habitat protection resulting in no net loss of wetlands. **Conditions:** Area-specific management directives must include protection of nesting sites from human disturbance during reproductive season and specific measures to protect against detrimental edge effects to this species.[4] Incidental take (during the breeding season) associated with maintenance/removal of levees/dikes is not authorized except as specifically approved on a case-by-case basis by the wildlife agencies.					

Table 3-5 (Continued)

SPECIES EVALUATED FOR COVERAGE UNDER THE MSCP

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME STATUS (Federal/State)[1]	CONSERVED[2] (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	POTENTIALLY IMPACTED/ DEVELOPED (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	GENERAL BASIS FOR ANALYSIS OF COVERAGE	MONITORING METHOD(S) (MONITORING PLAN AND/OR MANAGEMENT PLANS/ DIRECTIVES)	MEETS STATE & FEDERAL TAKE AUTHORIZATION STANDARDS
Sterna antillarum browni California least tern FE/CE	93% of potential habitat (650± acres) -99% of saltpan, 90-95% of beach outside of intensively used recreational beaches	7% of potential habitat (46± acres) - wetlands are subject to no net loss of function and value and 404(b)1 guidelines	Preserve design/landscape level	Area-specific Management Directives	YES

DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED

This species will be covered by the MSCP because 93% of its potential habitat will be conserved.

Notes: No new development of beaches is authorized, which will result in 90-95% conservation of beach habitat that is outside of intensively used beach areas. Additional important breeding habitat occurs on military lands (North Beach, Silver Strand, Naval Training Center) and is not part of the MSCP. Additional important foraging habitat (bay waters) is under the jurisdiction of the Port Authority and the military and is not part of the MSCP. Participating jurisdictions' guidelines and ordinances and state and federal wetland regulations will provide additional habitat protection resulting in no net loss of wetlands.

Conditions: Area-specific management directives must include protection of nesting sites from human disturbance during reproductive season, predator control, and specific measures to protect against detrimental edge effects to this species.[4] Incidental take (during the breeding season) associated with maintenance/removal of dikes/levees, beach maintenance/enhancement is not authorized except as specifically approved on a case-by-case basis by the wildlife agencies.

Table 3-5 (Continued)

SPECIES EVALUATED FOR COVERAGE UNDER THE MSCP

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME STATUS (Federal/State)[1]	CONSERVED[2] (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	POTENTIALLY IMPACTED/ DEVELOPED (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	GENERAL BASIS FOR ANALYSIS OF COVERAGE	MONITORING METHOD(S) (MONITORING PLAN AND/OR MANAGEMENT PLANS/ DIRECTIVES)	MEETS STATE & FEDERAL TAKE AUTHORIZATION STANDARDS
Speotyto cunicularia hypugaea Burrowing owl FSC*/SSC	4 known locations (Spring Canyon, northeast of Brown Field, Lake Hodges), 8 known locations within major amendment area (South County segment), 4,000± acres of known habitat	8 known locations (Otay Ranch, San Pasqual Valley, and South County at border), 5,000± acres of known habitat	Site-specific preserve design and special measures/management	Monitoring Plan (10 grassland locations) and Area-specific Management Directives	YES

DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED

This species will be covered by the MSCP because 5,770± acres of potential and 4,000± acres of known suitable habitat (grassland vegetation community) will be conserved, including portions of Spring Canyon, San Pasqual Valley, Lake Hodges, Otay Mesa northeast of Brown Field, Otay Ranch, Otay River Valley, and Future Urbanizing Area 4.

Notes: Habitat enhancement opportunities for the species occur in the Spring Canyon, San Pasqual Valley, Lake Hodges, Otay Mesa northeast of Brown Field, Otay Ranch, Otay River Valley, and Future Urbanizing Area 4. The wildlife agencies will enhance and manage lands within their ownership to allow for relocation of burrowing owls, particularly in conjunction with burrowing owl removal programs in areas where their presence conflicts with nesting of California least terns. The wildlife agencies will attempt to achieve additional conservation of occupied burrowing owl habitat or habitat suitable for restoration using state and federal acquisition resources. Persistence of the species in San Diego County is also dependent on adequate conservation of known concentrations in the Santa Maria Valley in the vicinity of Ramona.

Conditions: During the environmental analysis of proposed projects, burrowing owl surveys (using appropriate protocols) must be conducted in suitable habitat to determine if this species is present and the location of active burrows. If burrowing owls are detected, the following mitigation measures must be implemented: within the MHPA, impacts must be avoided; outside of the MHPA, impacts to the species must be avoided to the maximum extent practicable; any impacted individuals must be relocated out of the impact area using passive or active methodologies approved by the wildlife agencies; mitigation for impacts to occupied habitat (at the subarea plan specified ratio) must be through the conservation of occupied burrowing owl habitat or conservation of lands appropriate for restoration, management, and enhancement of burrowing owl nesting and foraging requirements.

Table 3-5 (Continued)

SPECIES EVALUATED FOR COVERAGE UNDER THE MSCP

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME STATUS (Federal/State)[1]	CONSERVED[2] (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	POTENTIALLY IMPACTED/ DEVELOPED (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	GENERAL BASIS FOR ANALYSIS OF COVERAGE	MONITORING METHOD(S) (MONITORING PLAN AND/OR MANAGEMENT PLANS/ DIRECTIVES)	MEETS STATE & FEDERAL TAKE AUTHORIZATION STANDARDS
Management plans/directives must include: enhancement of known, historical, and potential burrowing owl habitat and management for ground squirrels (the primary excavator of burrowing owl burrows). Enhancement measures may include creation of artificial burrows and vegetation management to enhance foraging habitat. Management plans must also include: monitoring of burrowing owl nest sites to determine use and nesting success; predator control; and establishing a 300 foot-wide impact avoidance area (within the preserve) around occupied burrows.[4] Eight known burrowing owl locations occur within major amendment areas of the South County Segment of the County Subarea Plan, and the conservation of occupied burrowing owl habitat must be one of the primary factors in preserve design during the permit amendment process.					
Empidonax traillii extimus Southwestern willow flycatcher FE/CE	76% of potential habitat (4,900± acres) - 93% of riparian woodland, 80% of riparian scrub - 88% of known localities	24% of potential habitat (1,400± acres) - wetlands are subject to no net loss of function and value and 404(b)1 guidelines	Preserve design/landscape level with site-specific consideration(s)/ management	Monitoring Plan -Habitat Based and Area-specific Management Directives	YES
DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED This species will be covered by the MSCP because 4,900± acres (76%) of potential habitat will be conserved. **Conditions:** Jurisdictions must require surveys (using appropriate protocols) during the CEQA review process in suitable habitat proposed to be impacted and incorporate mitigation measures consistent with the 404(b)1 guidelines into the project. Participating jurisdictions' guidelines and ordinances and state and federal wetland regulations will provide additional habitat protection resulting in no net loss of wetlands. For new developments adjacent to preserve areas that create conditions attractive to brown-headed cowbirds, jurisdictions must require monitoring and control of cowbirds. Area-specific management directives must include measures to provide appropriate successional habitat, upland buffers for all known populations, cowbird control, and specific measures to protect against detrimental edge effects to this species. Any clearing of occupied habitat must occur between September 1 and May 1 (i.e., outside of the nesting period).					

Table 3-5 (Continued)

SPECIES EVALUATED FOR COVERAGE UNDER THE MSCP

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME STATUS (Federal/State)[1]	CONSERVED[2] (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	POTENTIALLY IMPACTED/ DEVELOPED (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	GENERAL BASIS FOR ANALYSIS OF COVERAGE	MONITORING METHOD(S) (MONITORING PLAN AND/OR MANAGEMENT PLANS/ DIRECTIVES)	MEETS STATE & FEDERAL TAKE AUTHORIZATION STANDARDS
Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus couesi Coastal cactus wren FSC*/SSC	60% of maritime succulent scrub habitat in large contiguous blocks (850± acres)	40% of maritime succulent scrub habitat in small isolated blocks (580± acres)	Site-specific preserve design and special measures/management	Monitoring Plan - Site Specific (31 locations) and Management Plans/ Directives	YES

DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED

This species is covered because four of five major populations are conserved, including populations at Lake Hodges/San Pasqual Valley, Lake Jennings, South Sweetwater Reservoir/San Miguel Ranch, and Salt Creek/Otay Mesa, and 60% (850 ± acres) of potential habitat will be conserved, allowing for expansion of the populations with management.

Notes: This species also uses other habitat types (coastal sage scrub and chaparral) containing cactus patches. Small clusters of birds at Black Mountain and Spring Valley will also be conserved. Conservation of the Salt Creek population is critical to the persistence of the species in San Diego County, and it would only be conserved under the City of Chula Vista's "Modified GDP B" alternative. The existing distribution of cactus wrens in the MSCP Plan area has been greatly reduced, and restoration of suitable cactus wren habitat and its management are important components of the MSCP Plan. Significant opportunities for restoration within the MHPA occur on Otay Ranch, Spring Canyon (and adjacent areas), Dennery Canyon, San Miguel Ranch, Lake Hodges/San Pasqual Valley, Otay River Valley, and Santee/Lake Jennings. The participating jurisdictions should seek OHV funds for restoration, as much of these areas has been heavily impacted by OHVs. The City of San Diego already has acquired habitat in Spring Canyon as mitigation. The City of San Diego and the wildlife agencies have agreed to make restoration of maritime succulent scrub in Spring Canyon a high priority. The USFWS also will make restoration of maritime succulent scrub a high priority on any lands it acquires in Spring Canyon.

Conditions: The restoration of maritime succulent scrub habitat as specified in the Otay Ranch RMP and GDP must occur at the specified 1:1 ratio. Area-specific management directives must include restoration of maritime succulent scrub habitat, including propagation of cactus patches, active/adaptive management of cactus wren habitat, monitoring of populations within preserves, and specific measures to reduce or eliminate detrimental edge effects.[4] No clearing of occupied habitat may occur from the period February 15 through August 15.

Table 3-5 (Continued)

SPECIES EVALUATED FOR COVERAGE UNDER THE MSCP

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME STATUS (Federal/State)[1]	CONSERVED[2] (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	POTENTIALLY IMPACTED/ DEVELOPED (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	GENERAL BASIS FOR ANALYSIS OF COVERAGE	MONITORING METHOD(S) (MONITORING PLAN AND/OR MANAGEMENT PLANS/ DIRECTIVES)	MEETS STATE & FEDERAL TAKE AUTHORIZATION STANDARDS
Polioptila californica californica California gnatcatcher FT/SSC	73,300± acres of coastal sage scrub and interdigitated habitats in an interconnected network of preserves	67,300± acres of coastal sage scrub and interdigitated habitats	Preserve design/landscape level	Area-specific Management Directives (31 locations)	YES
DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED This species will be covered by the MSCP because: over 73,300 acres of existing and potential gnatcatcher habitat will be conserved and linked together; over 81% of the core areas where the species occurs (Otay, San Miguel, Mission Trails, Santee, Kearny Mesa, Poway, San Pasqual, and Lake Hodges) will be conserved; and 65% (1,819 of 2,814) of the known locations will be conserved. **Notes:** 68% (57,874 acres) of habitat supporting core gnatcatcher populations, 70% (30,273 acres) of Very High value and 62% High value (4,609 acres) gnatcatcher coastal sage scrub habitat will be conserved. Critical habitat linkages between core areas will be conserved in a functional manner, with a minimum of 75% of the habitat within identified linkages conserved. Populations of this species also occur on military lands which are not part of the MSCP. **Conditions:** Area-specific management directives must include measures to reduce edge effects and minimize disturbance during the nesting period, fire protection measures to reduce the potential for habitat degradation due to unplanned fire, and management measures to maintain or improve habitat quality including vegetation structure.[4] No clearing of occupied habitat within the cities' MHPAs and within the County's Biological Resource Core Areas may occur between March 1 and August 15.					
Sialia mexicana Western bluebird none	59% of potential habitat (15,500± acres) - 58% of oak riparian forest, 47% of oak woodland, 38% of grassland	41% of potential habitat (12,100± acres) - wetlands are subject to no net loss of function and value and 404(b)1 guidelines	Preserve design/landscape level	Monitoring Plan - Habitat Based	YES

Table 3-5 (Continued)

SPECIES EVALUATED FOR COVERAGE UNDER THE MSCP

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME STATUS (Federal/State)[1]	CONSERVED[2] (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	POTENTIALLY IMPACTED/ DEVELOPED (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	GENERAL BASIS FOR ANALYSIS OF COVERAGE	MONITORING METHOD(S) (MONITORING PLAN AND/OR MANAGEMENT PLANS/ DIRECTIVES)	MEETS STATE & FEDERAL TAKE AUTHORIZATION STANDARDS
DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED This species will be covered by the MSCP because over 15,000 acres of habitat will be conserved. **Notes:** Persistence of this species in San Diego County depends largely on conservation of existing large populations on public lands east of the MSCP Plan area.					
Vireo bellii pusillus Least Bell's vireo FE/CE	81% of potential habitat (1,700± acres) - 93% of riparian woodland, 58% of oak riparian forest - 82-100% of major populations	19% of potential habitat (400± acres) - wetlands are subject to no net loss of function and value and 404(b)1 guidelines	Preserve design/landscape level with site-specific consideration(s)/ management	Monitoring Plan - Habitat Based and Management Plans/Directives	YES
DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED This species will be covered by the MSCP because 1,700± acres (81%) of potential habitat will be conserved. **Conditions:** Jurisdictions will require surveys (using appropriate protocols) during the CEQA review process in suitable habitat proposed to be impacted and incorporate mitigation measures consistent with the 404(b)1 guidelines into the project. Participating jurisdictions' guidelines and ordinances and state and federal wetland regulations will provide additional habitat protection resulting in no net loss of wetlands. Jurisdictions must require new developments, adjacent to preserve areas that create conditions attractive to brown-headed cowbirds, to monitor and control cowbirds. Area-specific management directives must include measures to provide appropriate successional habitat, upland buffers for all known populations, cowbird control, and specific measures to protect against detrimental edge effects to this species.[4] Any clearing of occupied habitat must occur between September 15 and March 15 (i.e., outside of the nesting period).					

Table 3-5 (Continued)

SPECIES EVALUATED FOR COVERAGE UNDER THE MSCP

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME STATUS (Federal/State)[1]	CONSERVED[2] (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	POTENTIALLY IMPACTED/ DEVELOPED (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	GENERAL BASIS FOR ANALYSIS OF COVERAGE	MONITORING METHOD(S) (MONITORING PLAN AND/OR MANAGEMENT PLANS/ DIRECTIVES)	MEETS STATE & FEDERAL TAKE AUTHORIZATION STANDARDS
Aimophila ruficeps canescens California rufous-crowned sparrow FSC*/SSC	61% of potential habitat (73,600± acres) - 64% of coastal sage scrub, 60% of maritime succulent scrub, 44% of coastal sage/chaparral - 71% of mapped localities	39% of potential habitat (46,600± acres) - 29% of mapped localities	Preserve design/landscape level	Monitoring Plan - Habitat Based	YES
DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED This species will be covered by the MSCP because 61% (73,600± acres) of potential habitat (including 71% of mapped localities) will be conserved. **Notes:** This species is tolerant of edge effects, small habitat patches, low shrub volume, and short-term habitat disturbance. **Conditions:** Area-specific management directives must include maintenance of dynamic processes, such as fire, to perpetuate some open phases of coastal sage scrub with herbaceous components.[4]					
Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi Belding's Savannah sparrow FSC*/CE	93% of potential habitat (1,700± acres of southern coastal saltmarsh) - 71% of mapped localities	7% of potential habitat (120± acres) - wetlands are subject to no net loss of function and value and 404(b)1 guidelines	Preserve design/landscape level	Monitoring Plan - Habitat Based and Management Plans/Directives	YES

Table 3-5 (Continued)

SPECIES EVALUATED FOR COVERAGE UNDER THE MSCP

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME STATUS (Federal/State)[1]	CONSERVED[2] (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	POTENTIALLY IMPACTED/ DEVELOPED (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	GENERAL BASIS FOR ANALYSIS OF COVERAGE	MONITORING METHOD(S) (MONITORING PLAN AND/OR MANAGEMENT PLANS/ DIRECTIVES)	MEETS STATE & FEDERAL TAKE AUTHORIZATION STANDARDS
DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED This species will be covered by the MSCP because 93% (1,700± acres) of potential habitat (including 71% of mapped localities) will be conserved, and the remaining acres (120±) are subject to no net loss of value and function. **Notes:** Additional important habitat is found on military lands (Silver Strand, North Island, etc.) which are not part of the MSCP. Participating jurisdictions' guidelines and ordinances and state and federal wetland regulations will provide additional habitat protection resulting in no net loss of wetlands. **Conditions:** Area-specific management directives must include specific measures to protect against detrimental edge effects to this species.[4]					
Passerculus sandwichensis rostratus Large-billed Savannah sparrow FSC*/SSC	93% of potential habitat (1,700± acres of southern coastal saltmarsh) - 50% of mapped localities	7% of potential habitat (120± acres) - wetlands are subject to no net loss of function and value and 404(b)1 guidelines	Preserve design/landscape level	Monitoring Plan - Habitat Based and Management Plans/Directives	YES
DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED This species will be covered by the MSCP because 93% (1,700± acres) of potential habitat (including 50% of mapped localities) will be conserved, and the remaining acres (120±) are subject to no net loss of value and function. **Notes:** Additional important habitat is found on military lands (Silver Strand, North Island, etc.) which are not part of the MSCP. Participating jurisdictions' guidelines and ordinances and state and federal wetland regulations will provide additional habitat protection resulting in no net loss of wetlands. **Conditions:** Area-specific management directives must include specific measures to protect against detrimental edge effects to this species.[4]					

Table 3-5 (Continued)

SPECIES EVALUATED FOR COVERAGE UNDER THE MSCP

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME STATUS (Federal/State)[1]	CONSERVED[2] (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	POTENTIALLY IMPACTED/ DEVELOPED (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	GENERAL BASIS FOR ANALYSIS OF COVERAGE	MONITORING METHOD(S) (MONITORING PLAN AND/OR MANAGEMENT PLANS/ DIRECTIVES)	MEETS STATE & FEDERAL TAKE AUTHORIZATION STANDARDS
Ammodramus savannarum Grasshopper sparrow none	This species will not be covered by the MSCP because insufficient information is available to determine if adequate habitat is conserved.				NO
Agelaius tricolor Tricolored blackbird FSC*/SSC	77% of breeding habitat (4,800± acres) - 68% of freshwater marsh, 80% of riparian scrub - 59% of known localities	23% of breeding habitat (1,400± acres)	Preserve design/landscape level	Management Plans/ Directives	YES

DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED

This species will be covered by the MSCP because 77% of potential habitat (including 59% of mapped localities) will be conserved. Breeding colonies move from season to season, and with a goal of no net loss of wetlands, most of the suitable breeding sites will continue to be available. This species forages in grasslands and agricultural fields near its breeding habitat. Foraging habitat near the known nesting colonies will be conserved at 70-100%. Additionally, foraging opportunities will continue to be provided and created in turfed areas such as golf courses and cemeteries. Jurisdictions will require surveys during the CEQA review process in suitable breeding habitat proposed to be impacted. Participating jurisdictions' guidelines and ordinances and state and federal wetland regulations will provide additional habitat protection resulting in no net loss of wetlands.

Conditions: Project approvals must require avoidance of active nesting areas during the breeding season. Area-specific management directives must include measures to avoid impacts to breeding colonies and specific measures to protect against detrimental edge effects to this species.[4]

Table 3-5 (Continued)

SPECIES EVALUATED FOR COVERAGE UNDER THE MSCP

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME STATUS (Federal/State)[1]	CONSERVED[2] (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	POTENTIALLY IMPACTED/ DEVELOPED (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	GENERAL BASIS FOR ANALYSIS OF COVERAGE	MONITORING METHOD(S) (MONITORING PLAN AND/OR MANAGEMENT PLANS/ DIRECTIVES)	MEETS STATE & FEDERAL TAKE AUTHORIZATION STANDARDS
Mammals					
Corynorhinus townsendii pallescens Townsend's western big-eared bat FSC*/SSC	Unknown/Insufficient data on distribution and life history.				NO
Eumops perotis californicus California mastiff bat FSC*/SSC	Unknown/Insufficient data on distribution and life history.				NO
Perognathus longimembris pacificus Pacific pocket mouse FE/SSC	Unknown/Only 3 to 4 known populations in Southern California. Insufficient data on distribution and life history.				NO
Taxidea taxus American badger /SSC	58% of potential habitat (82,500± acres) - 38% of grassland, 64% of coastal sage scrub, 44% of coastal sage/chaparral	42% of potential habitat (58,300± acres)	Preserve design/landscape level	Monitoring Plan - Habitat Based	YES

Table 3-5 (Continued)

SPECIES EVALUATED FOR COVERAGE UNDER THE MSCP

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME STATUS (Federal/State)[1]	CONSERVED[2] (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	POTENTIALLY IMPACTED/ DEVELOPED (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	GENERAL BASIS FOR ANALYSIS OF COVERAGE	MONITORING METHOD(S) (MONITORING PLAN AND/OR MANAGEMENT PLANS/ DIRECTIVES)	MEETS STATE & FEDERAL TAKE AUTHORIZATION STANDARDS
DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED This species will be covered by the MSCP because 82,500± acres (58%) of its potential habitat will be conserved. **Notes:** This species has a wide range, and the plan will not adversely affect the species' long-term survival. Additional conservation of grassland habitats should be a priority and one of the primary factors in the design of preserves in the major amendment areas. **Conditions:** Area-specific management directives must include measures to avoid direct human impacts to this species if it is present or likely to be present.[4]					
Felis concolor Mountain lion /protected	81% of core areas 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, and 12 (105,000± acres) - connected by linkages C, D, N	19% of core areas (24,000± acres)	Preserve design/landscape level	Monitoring Plan - Habitat Based and Corridor Sites	YES
DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED This species will be covered by the MSCP because 81% of the core areas (105,000± acres) that support its habitat will be conserved. **Notes:** Although not considered sensitive, this species has aesthetic and intrinsic values, thereby being an important species to protect. This species has a wide range, and the plan will not adversely affect the species' long-term survival. The criteria used to define core and linkage areas involve maintaining ecosystem function and processes, including large animal movement. Each core area is connected to other core areas or to habitat areas outside of the MSCP either through common boundaries or through linkages. Core areas have multiple connections to help ensure that the balance in the ecosystem will be maintained. An extensive monitoring program will be implemented by the wildlife agencies to detect unanticipated changes in ecosystem function and allow for adaptive management of the preserve system. Specific design criteria for linkages and road crossings/undercrossings are included in subarea plans.					

Table 3-5 (Continued)

SPECIES EVALUATED FOR COVERAGE UNDER THE MSCP

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME STATUS (Federal/State)[1]	CONSERVED[2] (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	POTENTIALLY IMPACTED/ DEVELOPED (BASED ON THE MSCP PLAN)	GENERAL BASIS FOR ANALYSIS OF COVERAGE	MONITORING METHOD(S) (MONITORING PLAN AND/OR MANAGEMENT PLANS/ DIRECTIVES)	MEETS STATE & FEDERAL TAKE AUTHORIZATION STANDARDS
Odocoileus hemionus fuliginata Southern mule deer none	81% of core areas 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, and 12 (105,000± acres) - connected by linkages C, D, N	19% of core areas (24,000± acres)	Preserve design/landscape level	Monitoring Plan - Habitat Based and Corridor Sites	YES

DETAILS OF RATIONALE FOR IDENTIFYING SPECIES AS COVERED

This species will be covered by the MSCP because 81% of the core areas (105,000± acres) that support its habitat will be conserved.

Notes: Although not considered sensitive, this broadly distributed species has aesthetic and intrinsic values, and is the only large native herbivore in the plan area, thereby making it an important species to protect. The criteria used to define core and linkage areas involve maintaining ecosystem function and processes, including large animal movement. Each core area is connected to other core areas or to habitat areas outside of the MSCP either through common boundaries or through linkages. Core areas have multiple connections to help ensure that the balance in the ecosystem will be maintained. An extensive monitoring program will be implemented by the wildlife agencies to detect unanticipated changes in ecosystem function and allow for adaptive management of the preserve system. Specific design criteria for linkages and road crossings/ undercrossings are included in subarea plans.

Table 3-5 (Continued)

SPECIES EVALUATED FOR COVERAGE UNDER THE MSCP

[1] Status (Federal/State)

FE=Federally Endangered	BEPA	=	Bald Eagle Protection Act	protected	=	moratorium on hunting
PE=Proposed for federal listing as Endangered	CE	=	State Endangered	none	=	no federal or state status
FT=Federally Threatened	CR	=	State Rare			
PT=Proposed for federal listing as Threatened	CT	=	State Threatened			
C=Candidate for federal listing	SSC	=	State Species of Special Concern			

FSC* = Federal species of concern; formerly Category 2 or Category 3 candidate for federal listing.
FSC† = Federal species of concern; proposed federal rule to list as Endangered or Threatened has been withdrawn.
Shading indicates federally and state listed species, species proposed for listing, candidate species, and NCCP target species.

[2] This column indicates the conservation level for the species. Not all major populations are in the GIS database, i.e., if specific locality data are lacking. In these cases, the percentage of major populations preserved is determined or estimated from the percentage of associated habitat in the MHPA.

[3] Measures to conserve population of species on the MSCP Plan's narrow endemic list must be incorporated into the subarea plans that do not have preserve/development areas specifically delineated based on site-specific surveys. The City of San Diego's and the County of San Diego's Subarea Plan areas are primarily where this requirement is applicable, and both subarea plans specify MSCP narrow endemic species conservation measures. Within the City of San Diego's MHPA, populations of MSCP narrow endemic species will be avoided.

The County will conserve MSCP narrow endemic species using a process that: (1) requires avoidance to the maximum extent possible; (2) allows for a maximum 20% encroachment into a population if total avoidance is not possible; and (3) requires mitigation at a 1:1 to 3:1 ratio (in-kind) for impacts if (1) avoidance and (2) minimization of impacts would result in no reasonable use of the property. The County requirements for (1) avoidance, (2) minimization, and (3) mitigation are specifically described in the County's proposed Biological Mitigation Ordinance (BMO).

[4] Area-specific management directives for preserve areas will include specific guidelines for managing and monitoring covered species and their habitats, including following best management practices. Edge effects may include (but are not limited to) trampling, dumping, vehicular traffic, competition with invasive species, parasitism by cowbirds, predation by domestic animals, noise, collecting, recreational activities, and other human intrusion.

[5] The County's proposed BMO includes a list of sensitive plant species (Groups A and B) that require special consideration in project design. The County will conserve Groups A and B species using a process that: (1) requires avoidance to the maximum extent possible; (2) allows for a maximum 20% encroachment into a population if total avoidance is not possible; and (3) requires mitigation at a 1:1 to 3:1 ratio (in-kind) for impacts if (1) avoidance and (2) minimization of impacts would result in no reasonable use of the property.

Source: 1996 MSCP GIS database. Military lands excluded from analysis.